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1877.

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THE FARMER'S DAUGHTER.

'The idea is simply preposterous!'

Cleve Fairfax drew his tall, well-proportioned figure to its utmost height; his lip curled as he did so.

'Yes,' said his elder brother, irresolutely, feeling his mustache; 'but, you see, Charlie is set on it, and—'

'That makes no difference, one way or the other,' interrupted Cleve, with that quiet firmness which made one think he might be molded in iron. 'It is impossible—neither more nor less! Your son, my nephew, to marry a country girl—a Wisconsin farmer's daughter—simply because she has a pretty face and a pair of hazel eyes! why man it would be a life-long mistake.'

And thus saying, Mr Fairfax passed down the broad aisle.

Mabel Thorpe, sitting in the crowd under the balcony of the Academy of Music, had heard all the brief colloquy with a stinging through her veins and a burning flush upon her cheek.

'Cruel! cruel!' she thought, as they passed on, 'and needlessly so too! I did not care for Charles Fairfax. I should never have infringed on the dignity of their race by marrying him. They need not have been afraid.'

And Mabel drew herself up with a pride no less genuine than that of the Fairfaxes, if she was 'Wisconsin farmer's daughter.'

Miss Thorpe went home feeling New York had lost all its charms for her. She had been very happy in the great metropolis, with a girl's innocent unsophisticated happiness; but it was all over now. And when Charles Fairfax called the next day he was astonished to learn that Miss Thorpe had gone home.

So ended Charley's young dream of love, until the next pretty girl should strike its answering chord. And Cleve Fairfax thought no more of the girl who had given him a momentary annoyance, save to congratulate himself on the fact that the danger was over.

* * * * * * *

An October afternoon, with an atmosphere full of bracing vigor, in the wide chimney of the long, low farm-house kitchen, blazed a fire of well-seasoned logs, and Mabel Thorpe standing in the level crimson light, seemed the very incarnation of the home deity in her calico dress and ruffled white apron.

'How is he now, mother?' she asked, with a slight shadow of anxiety in her eyes, as a plump, matronly dame came down the narrow winding stairway that led up from the chimney jamb.

'Oh, he's better,' said Mrs. Thorpe, briskly. 'He'll do well enough now. I don't see how he could possibly have been so careless as to let the gun discharge itself through his own arm.

'It will be some time before he recovers, I suppose, mother?'

'Your father says he wouldn't be surprised if it was a month before he got well around again.'

'A month!' Mabel Thorpe drew a long breath. Of all men in the world, she most disliked and distrusted Cleve Fairfax, yet here he was, thrown, as it were, on their hands for the very boon of his life. Little had honest old Obed Thorpe thought when he brought home the disabled sportsman, upon whom he had stumbled through the merest chance in the world, whom he was bearing across his threshold. Mabel did not judge it best to enlighten him.

'We were never introduced to each other,' she thought, 'and it is not likely that he will recognize me, or even remember my name.'

But when Cleve began to get better Mabel could not but feel that a new change was coming over the life that had been rescued from the grave.

And Cleve, watching her, began to have vague ideas of a home and its home goddess.

The marvel and mystery of love—who may ever hope to read its enigmas? For Cleve Fairfax, who had run the gauntlet of innumerable New York season heart-whole and unscathed, had come beneath the lowly roof of a Western farm-house to lose his heart after all!

'Mabel!'

He spoke one night, after a long silence, as she sat opposite, quiet and self-contained.

'Yes, Mr. Fairfax.'

'Do you know that the doctor has decided that I may go away next week?'

'I heard them say so this morning.'

'Shall you be sorry to have me gone, Mabel?'

She glanced quietly toward him.

'Of course it will be lonely without you, Mr. Fairfax.'

He looked wistfully at her. What made him love her so passionately? What charm did she hold that so attracted his whole nature?

'Mabel,' he said suddenly, 'I cannot go away from here until I have asked you one question. I cannot leave you until I tell you how dearly I love you—how earnestly I long to make you my wife.'

Mabel looked up, pale, but self possessed.

'The idea is simply preposterous!' she said; the very words that had so chilled her upspringing happiness a year ago, when she sat under the pillars of the balcony in the Academy of Music.

'Preposterous, Mabel! and why?'

'It is impossible—neither more nor less,' she went on deliberately. 'You to marry a country girl—a Wisconsin farmer's daughter—simply because she has a pretty face and a pair of hazel eyes! Why man it would be a life-long mistake!'

Cleve Fairfax felt the blood rising hot and red to his temples. He had an excellent memory, and in an instant the whole scene in the opera house rose up before his mind's eye. His own batteries were turned against him with a vengeance.

'Mabel—you heard me then?'

'I heard you then, Mr. Fairfax.'

'But I meant—I didn't know.'

'It is not at all necessary to tell me what you meant, or what you knew or didn't know. For I am the same Mabel that I was then; nor have the haughty race of the Fairfaxes waxed less aristocratic, that I am aware of. Consequently you will perceive the futility of further argument.'

'But I have learned to know and love you since then,' pleaded Cleve, eagerly.

'I am sorry you should be disappointed in anything you have set your heart upon, Mr. Fairfax, but my mind is fully made up and cannot be altered. Moreover, I am engaged to a prince among men—one of those who make agriculture the royal pursuit it is; nor would I exchange my destiny for the highest place in all your hollow city life. Leave me here to be happy and go you on your way. You are answered.'

And Cleve Fairfax, dispirited and disappeared, went back to New York and lived a batchelor to the end of the chapter, and all for the love of a 'Wisconsin farmer's daughter.

IS A MULE A HORSE?

The prisoner was accused of riding across one of the bridges in a gait faster than a walk, and the proof was that he galloped a paint mule over Houston street bridge. He managed his own case.

His honor said, "I think I'll have to fine you, Johnsing.'

"May I ax yer a few questions?'

'You may.'

"Isn't dar a sign over dat bridge warning people how they must ride?"

"There is, and that makes you all the more guilty."

'It does, does it? Now, Mr. Recorder, is dat sign what I has to go by?. Is dat de law?"

"It is."

"Well, den, dat sign reads, 'Walk your horse or you will be fined.' Don't it—don't it, Boss?"

'It does, Johnsing.'

"Well, the proof is, I was gallopin' a paint mule, wasn't it, Boss?'

"Y-e-s, I believe so,' replied his Honor, beginning to smell a rat.

"Now, if your Honor is willing to admit dat a paint mule ain't no hoss, I'll rest de case heah, because you see de law is I shall walk my hoss, and as it was a paint mule, dat is fatal to de indictment. You is a lawyer, and you ought to know dem pints most as well as myself.'

Recorder—Ahem! for the purpose of this suit, Johnsing, I'll regard that paint mule as a hoss.

Prisoner—Your Honor will please note my 'ception. I jess wants to make one more pint. Allowin' for the sake of argument, that a paint mule is a hoss, de sign reads: "Walk your hoss." Now I has de witnesses here in court to prove dat paint mule horse was not my hoss at all. De law say walk your hoss.

Recorder—I'll fine you $10.00. Johnsing was conducted to the lock-up he expressed great sympathy for the tax payers, as he intended to bring a suit for $100,000 damages for false imprisonment.

He is now, however, at work on the streets.—*San Antonio Herald.*

A working man shuffled in one day and presented a will for probate.—"Where are the subscribing witnesses?" asked the clerk. "Do you want them?" 'Certainly; we want testimony of the genuineness of the signature to the will?" "Oh? But must you really have them? Can't I do?" Certainly not; when did this person die? "He isn't dead yet I'm the man!" And it came out he wanted his own will proved in advance so there could be no contest.

"Why don't you trade with me?" said a close-listed tradesman to a publisher the other day. 'Because," was the characteristic answer, 'you have never asked me, sir. I have looked all through the papers for an invitation in the shape of an advertisement, but in vain; I never go where I am not invited.'

'Has that jury agreed?' asked the judge of a sheriff, whom he met on the stairs with a bucket in his hand. "Yes,' replied Patrick 'they have agreed to send out for half a gallon.'

What should be lighter than a lamp? Why a lamp-lighter, of course.

UNIVERSITY NORMAL SCHOOL.

To the Teachers of the State and those withing to become Teachers.

The General Assembly having authorized the Board of Education to establish a Normal School for white males in connection with the University, in execution of this power and to accomplish 'the greatest good to the greatest number,' the Board of Education with the concurrence of the Trustees and Faculty of the University conclude to adopt the following scheme:

1st. The School will be opened not only to those desiring to become teachers, but to all those now engaged in teaching.

Female teachers are invited to attend also.

2. The session will be during the summer vacation of the University. It will begin on Tuesday, the 3rd of July next, and will continue for at least six weeks.

The School will be held in one or more of the University recitation rooms or laboratories.

3. Normal teaching being not only a science but an art, it has been determined to place the conduct of the School in the hands of trained experts—men who have for years made normal methods a study and have had large experience in their practical working.

4. Accordingly Prof. John J. Ladd, Superintendent of the Public Schools of Staunton, Va., and Prof. S. H. Owens, formerly Superintendent of the Public Schools of Petersburg, Va., now President of Deshler Female Institute of Tuscumbia, Ala., have been chosen as two of the Professors of the University Normal School. At least one other Professor has not yet been chosen, but he will probably be a resident of the State. Professors Ladd and Owens are distinguished as peculiarly skillful and accomplished normal instructors, as men powerful in inspiring vigor and interest in normal school exercises.

5. Regular exercises will be had daily in the following branches: Arithmetic, written and mental, grammar, analysis, geography, reading, orthography, phonetics, penmanship. Instruction will be given practically on school discipline, methods, organizations, qualifications, legal relation of teacher, parent and child. A daily drill in vocal music will be had. In addition to the regular daily exercises, eminent men of this and other States will deliver lectures occasionally at night for the instruction of the students.

6. The Trustees and Faculty of the University will allow the use of their recitation rooms, laboratories, library, museum, &c., and the Professors have, at the request of the Board of Education, agreed to cordially co-operate, when desired, in furthering the objects of the school.

7. There will be

NO CHARGE FOR TUITION.

Dormitories in the University buildings will be furnished free, so that those who bring their own bedding will be at no expense on this account. Table board at not exceeding $10 per month can be had in private families. Arrangements have been made by which those wishing to mess together can live still more cheaply than this. Facilities for cooking will be furnished to those who bring their own provisions and cooking utensils. The railroad companies will grant half fare. Transportation can be had from Durham to Chapel Hill at from fifty cents to one dollar. The people of Chapel Hill promise to endeavor to make the sojourn among them pleasant.

EXPENSES PAID IN PART.

Rev. Dr. Sears, Agent of the Peabody Fund, so highly approves the establishment of the school that he has placed at the disposal of the Board $500. The Board adds to this $500 more, making a fund of $1,000, which will be used in defraying the necessary expenses of regular attendants on the school, who are unable to do so themselves, paying first their traveling expenses not exceeding $ each, the residue, if any, to go towards the expenses of board. The object is to put those living far from Chapel Hill on an equality with those living near.

8. The foregoing offers, unparalleled in this State for liberality, affording opportunities which will not be met with in a life time are made to all white males who are either teachers now, or expect to become teachers.

FEMALES.

Although the law requires that the moneys paid by the State shall be devoted to the use of males, yet females are cordially invited to attend all the exercises of the school free of charge.

All those wishing to become regular attendants on the school will please send their names to Hon. Kemp. P Battle, at Chapel Hill, on or before the 20th day of June next.

Attendants on the school will please bring the text books they may have relating to the studies above named. Deficiencies will be supplied by the Board.

Prompt attendance is greatly desirable but pupils will be received at any time.

It has been the aim of the board to expend this gift of the Legislature in the manner best calculated to benefit that large but humble class of teachers whose noble calling it is to instruct the bulk of our people, to give them so far as possible all advantages to be derived from the University, making it the common property of rich and poor, and to inspire a more general interest in the great cause of education. We earnestly appeal to every teacher and every man and woman in the State who desires to teach to come forward and attend this school. Should it prove successful the Legislature will no doubt increase the appropriation and with experience and enlarged means we may well hope to do great work for North Carolina.

Z. B. VANCE,
Gov. & Chair'n of the Board of Education.
J. C. SCARBOROUGH,
Superintendent of Public Instruction.
KEMP. P. BATTLE.
President of the University of N. C.

STATE NEWS.

The Raleigh *News says:* An unfortunate difficulty occurred on Fayetteville street yesterday between Mr. Wm. E. Pell, steward of the Deaf and Dumb Asylum, and Mr. Stanford Nichols, a deaf mute, brother of the late superintendent of that institution. It appears from rumor that some ill-feeling had sprung up between the parties connected with the municipal election, and yesterday Mr Nichols met Mr. Pell at Gattis & Jones' grain and feed store and demanded, by writing on a slip of paper, an apology for something that had passed before. Mr. Pell took out his pencil to write an answer, and, while in the act of doing so, Mr. Nichols drew a rawhide whip, which he had concealed about his person, and commenced striking Mr. Pell with it. The assailed party drew his pocket knife and commenced cutting at his assailant, inflicting a wound on the breast, two inches and a half below and to the right of the heart, but not very deep. At this juncture the parties were separated. Mr. Nichols was taken home and his wound was attended to by Dr. Fab. J. Haywood, Jr; who does not consider it, from present symptoms, necessarily dangerous.

The *New North State* says: On yesterday about half past two o'clock, the Sumac Factory of J. H. Bryant & Co; located in the building known as the Tate Factory, took fire from a spark which fell on the roof from the stack. The building was entirely destroyed, as was also the whole of the unmanufactured stock, probably footing up some forty five to fifty tons of Sumac leaves, the Sumac Mill and all the other combustible machinery attached to it. The loss is a large one, but is insured to some extent. One of the managers, Mr. Charles E. McCormick was seriously burned in the face in his endeavors to put out the fire when first discovered.

The Danville *Times* says: We saw at Graves' warehouse yesterday, Mr. J. S. Anderson, the first farmer that ever brought his tobacco from Clay county N. C; and Mr. W. A. Brown, the first, from Jackson.

The Danville *Times* says: Mr William Finley, of Henry county, recently attempted to cross Smith's river, near Rolling Ford, and came near being drowned; his horse was, and his buggy was carried down the stream and lost, we presume. The gentleman, who had never learned the art of swimming, saved his life by catching hold of the limb of a tree.

Wilmington *Star* says: On Sunday night last, during services at the camp ground at Piney Bluff, some thief broke into the preacher's tent and stole a haversack, containing about fifteen or twenty dollars in money, which had been taken up by collections during the services in the forenoon. The haversack being locked, a slit was made in it with a knife, the funds abstracted and the sack thrown away. A man and woman were suspected of the theft, but nothing definite has as yet transpired.

The Raleigh *Observer* says: Father J. B. White, the new pastor of the Catholic church, of this city, is working in earnest for the early completion of the new church. He is known as the "business priest," and Bishop Gibbons said when on his last visit to this parish that there was no one of his acquaintance better fitted for pushing the work through than Father White. He has already received several handsom donations, among the number a gift of 75,000 feet of lumber from Dr. Rufus Monk, of Sampson county, who is a recent convert to the Catholic faith. The new building will be 100 feet long, 55 wide, and 60 high, having a basement of stone twelve feet high. The remainder will be brick, and when completed will be the largest and handsomest church in the city.

The Charlotte *Home* says: Mr. Frederick Nash has been re-elected Clerk and Treasurer of Charlotte, with a salary of $800. Mr. C. W. Alexander was re-elected City Marshal. They are both efficient and acceptable officers, and the citizens are glad that there has been no change.

When were walking sticks first mentioned in the Bible? Ans. When Eve presented Adam with a little Cain.

THE PLAGUE IN THE EASTERN WAR.

The anxiety of Europe concerning the complications of the Turco-Russian campaign is likely to be increased by the entrance into the field of battle or two unexpected hostile forces, inimical to both sides in the conflict, and threatening, moreover, to carry devastation into neutral territories. Cholera and plague, from their recruiting stations in India and Mesopotamia, are on the march, and under the fostering conditions of war, it is impossible to foretell the limits of their invasion. Last year cholera was on its route through Persia toward the Russian possessions on the Caspian, and early in the present spring grave apprehensions were aroused as to the virulence and rapid diffusion of the epidemic. Within a few weeks several local outbreaks have been reported, one at Akyab killing twenty-five per cent of the European population in thirty hours, and new foci of infection will doubtless be multiplied. On the other hand, plague, which has been gradually extending its ravages for some years past, had, even before the commencement of actual hostilities, spread to the regions north of Bagdad with alarming speed. Under these circumstances the war now in progress not only threatens disaster to the combatants themselves, but menaces all Europe with the visitation of pestilences which no precautions may be able to avert.

The part played by disease, in previous conflict between Russia and Turkey has been so terrible that these premonitions cannot fail to be watched with extreme concern on both sides. In the campaigns of 1828 and 1829, which resulted in the treaty of Adrianople, the victorious Russian army was almost literally destroyed by the plague which broke out in the army of Marshal Diebitsch soon after it entered the principalities. In the month of October, 1828, alone, 20,000 Russian sick were received in the Roumanian hospitals, without counting the field hospitals; and in February, 1829, one out of every four Russian soldiers who were taken sick died. During the ten months from May, 1828, to February, 1829, there were no less than 210,108 men borne on the Russian sick list, so that on Count Von Moltke's estimate the whole Russian force, non-combatants included, at 160,000 men, every man had, on an average, been twice in the hospital, and Count Von Moltke estimates that this first campaign cost the Russians nearly one-half of their actual effective force. During the second campaign of 1829 the same high authority reckons the loss inflicted by disease on the Russians at sixty thousand men. The Sultan and the foreign envoys at Constantinople were kept in complete ignorance of the fearful state of the hostile army; and as their own was ravaged, though much less terribly, by the same influence, the Turks actually made a humiliating peace with Diebitsch when he had less than twenty thousand effective bayonets at the foot of the Balkans, and, had the truth been known, might have been compelled to surrender at discretion. Not more than fifteen thousand Russians combatants returned from the crossing of the Balkans and re-crossed the Pruth. These are evil memories under the shadow of which this new war begins.

'My friends,' said a returned missionary, at an anniversary meeting, 'let us avoid sectarian bitterness. The inhabitants of Hindostan, where I have been laboring for many years, have a proverb that, 'Though you bathe a dog's tail in oil and bind it in splints, yet you cannot get the crook out of it.' Now, a man's sectarian bias is simply the crook in the dog's tail, which cannot be eradicated, and I hold that every one should be allowed to wag his own peculiarity in peace.'

Says the New York Telegram: 'A village congregation in Vermont was disturbed the other Sunday, during the momentary stillness following the opening prayer, by a voice from the adjoining dwelling exclaiming, 'Mary, where's the nails?' Soon the answer came, 'In the coffee pot, you old fool!'

Do you ever read the newspapers? No! Have you any opinions on anything? No! Do you know your right hand from your left? No! Do you consider yourself a species of a born idiot? Yes! Then you are fit for a juryman. Swear him.

'Mr. Tompkins,' said a young lady who had been showing off her wit, 'you remind me of a barometer that is filled with nothing in the upper story.' 'Divine Julia,' meekly replied her adorer, 'in thanking you for that compliment, let me remind you that you occupy my upper story.'

He will not visit her any more. The cat was asleep in a chair in the parlor, but he did not notice it until he sat down. The cat saw the mistake at the same time he did. The threads in the cat's claw indicate that his pantaloons were all wool cloth, which must have cost about two dollars and fifty cents per yard.—*Home Scotsel.*

Hillsborough Recorder.

WEDNESDAY.....MAY 30 1877.

CONCERNING THE WAR.

In considering the subject of the war now begun between Turkey and Russia, interest is naturally directed to the period of its probable duration, and the answer to this question naturally hinges upon the respective means of defence and resistance of the two principal combatants. We have shown in previous articles, that both nations ought to be able to bring into the field armies large out of all proportion to the armaments of most civilized states because both are despotisms, with absolute control over the persons of their subjects, and therefore able to control the whole available fighting force of their respective subjects.

But this very abundance of material may be a fruitful source of disappointment to both, and the war may result in consequences not dreamed of by either. Both Turkey and Russia are fruits of conquest and aggression over and upon more feeble nations; over people, once proud and independent states, never reconciled to subjugation, and always watchful for the opportunity to throw off the yoke. Already Russia finds an enemy in the rear in the shape of the long oppressed Poles, enslaved and humiliated, but with the spirit and the purpose of Kosciuses still the animating principle. And on the flank of her Asiatic army Circassia rises in rebellion and the descendants of the men who, under Schaymil Bey, gave the Russians hard work for twenty years to subdue, seize their chance for freedom again.

So that all is not unity with Russia. And moreover, she has the disadvantage of being the invader, and compelled to seek her battle fields upon the soil of her enemy.

Regarding Turkey topographically, she has an apparent superiority which might seem to ensure triumphant defence. On her northern frontier flows the Danube, a river broader than the Mississippi, its crossings defended by the strongest of fortifications, and elsewhere margined by impassable morasses. Should the Russians succeed in crossing—and we do not doubt they will—they find their advance to the interior barred by the two ranges of the Little and Great Balkan Mountains, impossible to cross except through difficult passes, and they fortified in the strongest manner. Every where else, seas over which Turkey has control, and upon which Russia has no fleets, wash her boundaries, and keep off the invader.

And if the people of Turkey were homogeneous in race, if they were one in religion, if they had a government they could love, then Turkey would be impregnable. But she, too, shares the weakness of Russia. She conquered only to enslave; she made no friends of her new peoples. She conferred no rights of citizenship. She granted no religious toleration. She encouraged and protected no industry. She has ruled by the sword, and not by civil law. She regards but one faith and persecutes every other. She exacts in taxes everything that labor and property can bear, and stifles all industry, enterprise, and intelligence. She has made dangerous internal enemies where she might have cemented together a nation of happy and loyal subjects. And now, like her Russian adversary, she finds all her provinces ready to drop away from her; ready to accept the approach of the invader as the signal of long postponed deliverance. She too has enemies, not only upon her flanks but in her very vitals. Her very armies are infected with the poison of discontent. There can be no appeal to their patriotism. They have no government to love. There can be no appeal to religious zeal. Three fourths of her European subjects are of a hostile creed. There can be no appeal to their cupidity. A wasteful and thriftless administration has saved nothing to give in reward or pay, and offers nothing but the freedom to plunder their own fellow subjects, already stripped by their rulers of their last farthing.

If Turkey depended upon her own resources of valor, of unity, of consciousness of justice in her cause, of national defences, of financial ability, she would be wanting in all save the protection that nature has given her, and would go down before the invaders. But the other Powers in Europe have an interest in the integrity of her territory, and this cause may postpone the evil day.

Of this we may speak at another time.

Ben Hill, of Georgia, has been offered $2,500 and expenses paid, to lecture in Cincinnati, Cleveland, Chicago and Detroit, but has declined the offer.

John C. Simpson, of Oregon county, Mo. who had been a preacher twenty years and a county judge; has been convicted on five counts for illicit distilling.

UNIVERSITY NORMAL SCHOOL.

On our first page will be found the outlines of the plan for the Normal School to be opened at Chapel Hill for the education of teachers, and we invite attention to it. It is too readily supposed that every educated man is competent to instruct others, and therefore that the education of teachers for the special function of teaching others is an absurdity. But it will as readily be admitted that while we have, and always have had, many schools, very few indeed acquired any celebrity. While Rogers, the Binghams, Graves, Horner and some others had special adaptation to the business, the far greater majority embarked in the pursuit as a wearisome alternative between that and starvation; at best with no higher aim than making a support and without that professional zeal which is indispensable to success.

Much light has been thrown upon the subject of education within the past few years, and it is now recognized what it is strange was not before considered, that special education is requisite for success in every pursuit; in teaching, as well as in all others. Hence, it is now admitted that teachers must be made by special training Not that they will have to go to school again to re-learn their rudiments; but that they will be taught how best to apply knowledge already acquired. This is only the application of a well known principle, that any power of body or faculty of mind develops under special use and training.

We again invite attention to the scheme. It tells us, that the State has at length aroused in earnest to the education of its people, and makes its purpose and assurance doubly sure by giving this boon of instruction to teachers free of charge.

The New York *Herald*, not in the interest of the Democratic party, but with a sagacious prescience of affairs which deserves respect, sounds a note of warning to the Democrats, given by the steadiness of position which Mr. Hayes maintains, notwithstanding the assaults of his old party friends. The Herald wisely infers that a leader who has the capacity to rally a large following cannot be said to stand at the head of a party dead and to be despised. The Herald says that while the old leaders of the Republican party are disgusted and disaffected, their places are more than filled by young and ambitious politicians who sustain the more liberal and advanced ideas of the party, of which ideas Mr. Hayes claims to be the exponent.

The assurance, that, while deserted and denounced by the men heretofore prominent in Republican councils, he finds himself sustained by a fresher and more energetic element, may have given Mr. Hayes the courage to close the doors in the face of such Democratic aspirants for his favor as at one time he thought it worth while to win; and to declare that the rewards he has to bestow, are only for the faithful. It all goes to prove that he thinks he has a party of his own that can hold its own, and give trouble to the Democrats in the next Presidential race.

Certain it is, that to disappoint Mr. Hayes, the Democrats have work before them. Success in 1880, or in any previous state elections, is not a foregone conclusion.

Mr. Hayes has done nothing yet to obliterate the memories of past Republican sins; nothing to create confidence in its virtue or in its justice; nothing to make the South invite the return of a yoke just thrown off. If he has gone to the extent of relieving national politics of the Southern question, he has done well. But so far, he has done nothing that touches the great fountain heads of the evils that overflowed every State and every interest subject to Republican rule.

The duty attaches to the Democratic party to bar the progress of the opposition at every step, and secure whatever they have obtained in economy, in purity and in peacefulness.

Manning writes from the Press Convention and gives us this refreshing item of the Charlotte *Democrat*: Charlotte is ably represented in the newspaper line by Maj. W. J. Yates, of that staunch old paper, the Democrat, out of which he has made an independent fortune. He is now worth about $75,000, and attends closely to his business, and don't mind rolling up his sleeves and filling a hand's place at the case. The Major made himself peculiarly entertaining and had the visiting press to call at his private residence on Tryon street each day during the session where he dispensed hospitality in a liberal manner, in the way of refreshments. He has quite an interesting family of daughters who made it very pleasant to their father's guests by their sweet and entertaining manners.

Eleven States will hold elections before the meeting of Congress: Oregon, in June; Alabama, in August; Arkansas, California, Vermont and Maine, in September; West Virginia, Ohio Indiana and Iowa, in October.

THE PATAPSCO GUANO CO.

A suit has been entered by this Company against John M. Worth, not as Treasurer, but as an individual, in the nature of an action for relief to recover the sum of one thousand dollars paid by said Company under the Act of the last Legislature imposing a tax upon all Fertilizing Companies dealing in this State.

The first impression made upon the mind is that of indignation at the impudence of any foreign Corporation that presumes to arraign the wisdom of a Sovreign State in making its laws, and its right to interpose such safeguards as the State may deem best for the protection of its citizens. The next is one of amazement at the folly of such foreign Corporation in measuring its strength not only with the laws of the State but with a public opinion cultivated up to the point of appreciating past impositions.

In regard to the first, experience had demonstrated the existence of large and systematic frauds in the preparation of an article now found indispensable in several crops for profitable production. The State was drained year by year of millions of dollars for compounds now known to be in a measure worthless. But the planter only learned by dear bought experience how shamefully he was defrauded, and yet driven by necessity to the use of artificial aids, found his only remedy in resort to another manufacturer, only to find in him, that the cheat was equally skillfully contrived and equally ruinous in its effects. The State would have been false to its duties if it had permitted this to go on unchecked, and therefore it wisely applied its checks, in the exaction of the tax and the requirement of an analysis, to which purpose the tax is applied through the agency of the Agricultural Bureau.

In regard to the other, the folly of contesting with the State, it ought to be apparent that the tax and the analysis is the best possible endorsement a sound company could ask for. It drives out all empirics and imposters and leaves the field clear to the honest manufacturer. If he is disposed to be honest, he should thank the State for the privilege. The tax bears an infinitesmal proportion to the sales of such dealers. What is five hundred dollars to the sale of hundreds of thousands of dollars worth of fertilizers? If those companies can pay ten dollars a ton to their agents, surely they can find no pretext to add any thing to the cost of the article. And planters should bear in mind that this is a pretext, and resist it.

What does the Patapsco Company promise itself by such contest? If it gains, it will array such a sentiment against it, as will deprive it of a market in North Carolina. There is something of State pride here, and it will be wounded if the State falls before a foreign private corporation. The victory will be a barren one if it wins. If it loses, it comes into competion with companies equally as acceptable to the public which have yielded promptly to the law, and who have gained a hold upon public favor which their discontented rival has made haste to shake off. In either case, the Patapsco Company will find that it has made the fatal mistake of unnecessary and fruitless suicide, and damaging at the same time other interests of Baltimore, a result foreshadowed by the very ill tempered and insulting article in the Baltimore Bulletin some weeks since.

The Charlotte *Observer* says: The Iowa Republicans refuse to endorse Hayes' policy of justice towards the Southern States as is shown in their call for a State Convention. Military rule and proscription of the Rebels is the motto they have inscribed upon their ensanguined banner. The war ended twelve years ago, but these cold blooded callous inhabitants of the bleak Northwest, are incapable of warm and magnanimous impulses and cannot as yet realize the fact. Like the jackall, it seems to be a part of their natures to live among the graveyards and feast upon the dead.

The Cincinnati *Enquirer* says Ex-Governor Hendricks, who has been interviewed, is not apprehensive of any split in the Democracy. He says the policy adopted by Hayes in regard to the South is identical with that foreshadowed by Tilden, but he thinks the movement will in no way tend to conciliate the Democrats On the Speakership and in all other fights he believes the Democracy will stand together. Personally he declares that he is not a candidate for the United States Senate.

It is very neatly expressed by the Mobile *Register*, in this way: "The Southern people decline to accept the proposition to the Republican party which sustains the President's Southern policy. They stand ready to co-operate with all who will defend that policy, but as to forming a portion of a Presidential party and surrendering the organization of the House to the enemies of the Democracy, we respectfully beg leave to decline the proposition."

The Savannah *News* says, amongst the good things which the late Legislature of North Carolina did was the establishment of two State normal schools, one for white, the other for colored teachers, the same appropriation being made for each school. This is the first attempt ever made by the State of North Carolina to train the teachers of her public schools.

Old Simon Cameron wants Grant for the Presidency in 1880; he thinks he is the only man who can pull the Republican party out of the mire.

P. B. Barnum has offered ten thousand dollars for Charlie Ross.

JUDGE FOWLE'S POSITION.

FINDING from our exchanges that the misrepresentation in regard to Judge FOWLE'S position was gaining such wide circulation, we called his attention to the matter on yesterday. His reply thereto, it will be seen, fully confirms what he had already stated upon our own authority as to his views.

It will be seen that Judge FOWLE gives forth no uncertain sound in regard to his position. He is clear, direct and unequivocal in the declaration of his fealty to the Democratic party, looking to it as he does, for the salvation of the country from Radical rule.—Raleigh *Observer*.

RALEIGH, N. C; May 23th, 1877

Editors of The Observer:—

GENTLEMEN:—My attention has been called to an article in the St. Louis *Journal* based upon a publication in the New York *Times*, in which it was charged that I was in favor of the Hayes' movement in North Carolina against the Democratic party. I feel indebted to you, and the Goldsboro *Messenger*, for the prompt denial you give to the absurd rumor.

In my opinion the defeat of the Democratic party would be a public calamity. Its mission will not be ended until the country is redeemed from Radical rule, and the constitution vindicated.

Admitting that Mr. Hayes has acted much better than his predecessor, yet the fact that he holds an office to which another, in my opinion, is entitled, detracts greatly from anything he may say or do. I hope to see the time shortly when the Government will be under the control of those who regard the constitution as their rule of action in political matters, and my efforts shall be directed to the attainment of this glorious result.

Trusting that my name will never again be mentioned in connection with the disruption of the Democratic party,

I remain, yours truly,

DAN'L G. FOWLE.

WAR NEWS.

LONDON, May 24.—All Circassian cavalry officers have been summoned to Constantinople for the purpose of forming twenty-five cavalry regiments there at Adrianople and Sofia.

Russia would not object to Constantinople and the Suez Canal being placed under the protection of England, provided that Russia be allowed to protect Roumania, Bulgaria, Servia and Montenegro and annex the village of Erzeroum.

BATOUM, 24.—There was a tremendous cannonade to-day from the Russians. The battle has just commenced, the firing becoming general along the entire line. The Turkish battalions are replying vigorously.

The utmost enthusiasm prevails among the Ottoman troops.

The Bashi Bazouks are preparing for action. Everything indicates a desperate effort on the part of the enemy.

It is stated that the Russian force assigned to the assault of Batoum, has been strengthened by 20,000 men, who have just arrived from Ardahan.

A Vienna dispatch to the *Daily News* says the Russians are mobilizing a reserve of 150 000 Cossacks on the Don Russian Territory which has already supplied forty regiments and twenty-one batteries to the active army.

A Kischeneff dispatch to the *Guardian* says: The Turkish deserters say there are dissensions between the Turkish Generalissimo and Achmed Eyab Pasha, second in command. The latter wishes to cross the Danube, and invade Roumania, but Abdul Kerim, Pasha, the Generalissimo, insists upon purely defensive tactics.

A Persian camp, composed of 10,000 infantry, and 2,000 cavalry, is stated to have been formed at Selmast, near the Turco-Persian frontier, with the object of defending Persian neutrality.

A simultaneous attack upon the Russians is expected to be made to-morrow by Mukhtar Pasha and Hassan Pasha.

Accounts from Erzeroum to Wednesday night says: The Russian's movements have been amazingly rapid. It is impossible to follow them, or describe the exact situation. It is impossible to exaggerate the critical importance of the military situation at this moment.

Preparations for war continue in Servia.

A religious war has been proclaimed in Bosnia.

Russia is adopting measures for the gradual mobilization of the entire army to crush Turkey by superior strength.

Russia will probably postpone the attempt to cross the Danube in force, until the middle of June. Mukhtar Pasha has been unable to hold the mountain passes between Kars and Erzeroum. He retreats without giving battle.

The *Times'* Bucharest correspondent says: Present indications strengthen the conclusion that no important events will occur on the Danube till the whole front line is in position on the bank of the river. A strong corps will be formed on the extreme right, composed of the Roumanian army and two Russian divisions. This force will move up the Turkish side of the river to Timoc, and turn the left flank of the Balkan line, by a movement on Sapir and Philoppopolis. This column would leave a friendly country on the right from which to draw supplies. The Russian army which captured Ardahan was seventy thousand strong. The portion of this force reinforced the Russians before Batoum, which was similarly imperilled.

Russia will respect the neutrality of Servia. Her independence is a matter which can only be settled by the great powers.

A Turkish iron-clad destroyed the earthworks at Nikopolis, driving the Russians out, who left forty dead.

VIENNA, May 26.—The *Alund Blatt* says: "Thursday's demonstration in Constantinople assumed a very serious proportion. Many thousand of people, led by armed softas, presented themselves before the palace to demand the dismissal of the ministry, and the recall of Midhat Pasha. The Sultan fled to a fortress on the Asiatic side, and the military dispersed the crowd, wounding many. The Cristians fled out of the city, and many Europeans took refuge on board of a ship. Consternation was general."

A detachment of Russians, with two guns, on Tuesday attacked Abbasan, a village in Akaba and Ideak, near Batoum. The Abchisan chiefs assembled all their available force and repulsed the Russians, who lost 150 killed and many wounded. A Russian Major and four Captains were found among the slain. The Turkish loss was seven killed and eleven wounded.

HORRORS OF THE WAR.

The little Bulgarian town of Turtukai, situated across the Danube from Oltenitza, possessed many Christian inhabitants, in numbers far fewer than the Turks. On the night of the 16th the Turkish citizens of the town joined with the troops in the fortress, from which the village takes its name, and began an onslaught upon the Christians. The carnage began in all parts of the town at once. The doors of those who attempted to defend their homes were broken in, and the massacres and outrages were perpetrated within the dwellings. In many instances, however, the attacking parties encountered the families seated together in front of their houses. The method in such cases generally was to either saber or shoot the father and elder sons, to break the skulls of the old women, and then to seize and outrage the younger women. In very many cases the outrages were perpetrated by neighbors and citizens of the town well known to the poor miserable victims. Nobody was spared who was captured. Scenes of frightful atrocity occurred. The cries of the fleeing women and children were heard at the utposts of the Roumanian troops encamped below Oltenitza, and a small party under cover of the darkness ventured across the river. They brought two Bulgarian men back with them. One of the fugitives was quite an old man, and was a long time unable to speak from grief and wild terror. When, on Thursday, he was composed sufficiently to talk with the Roumanian officers, he described the killing of his wife and eldest son in his sight, and the carrying off of his daughter. The only pretext seems to have been the ineffectual bombardment of Oltenitza from the old fortress of Turtukai and from the new water batteries which have been erected along the river bank. No damage was done by Turkish batteries.

That important dignitary the Shiek-ul-Islam, on Sunday last brought out the Sanjak-Sherif, or flag of the Prophet, from the Seraglio at Constantinople and proclaimed holy war. The Shiek-ul-Islam is the supervisor of education, the censor of innovations, and the guardian of ancient traditions, and emergencies like the present has more power than Sultan Hamid. The proclamation issued Sunday requires the Mohammedans of the world, numbering 170,000,000 or 180,000,000, to spring to arms in defense of the faith. It means a fanatical uprising against Russia, and as England has over 40,000,000 Mussulmans among her Indian subjects who may be fiercely agitated by the decree, she will either have to keep them quiet or foster their purposes. It is somewhat significant, says the *Courier-Journal*, that an English army officer stationed at Calcutta, recently writing to friend in London, says that India was profoundly agitated over the Russo-Turkish war, and the feeling prevailed that another Nina Sahib was about to appear, who would, in the even of England's participation in the war, stir up a rebellion, for which the people were believed to be ripe.

CHICAGO, May 23.—A telegram has been received from the Presbyterian Assembly of the South, in session at New Orleans, which says: The Southern Assembly disapproves of that part of the Northern Assembly's greeting, which omits reference to the main part of their paper sent to Brooklyn from Savannah, and says that if our brothers can meet us on those terms, which truth and right seem to require, then we are ready to establish such relations with them during the present session of this Assembly.

The warlike spirit displayed on the trans-Leithan side of the Austro-Hungarian empire against Russia is entirely attributable to the Magyars, who number about 5,000,000, and who are in strict sympathy with the Turks. The Magyars have always been thorns in Austria's side. They are anti-Selavonic to the core, and are ready to rebel should Austria increase the already large Selavic preponderance in the empire by additions of Selavic territory. The Magyars now want Francis Joseph to declare war against Russia.

BOSTON, May 24.—Four inches of snow in Berkshire county. Damage to fruit is apprehended.

Dr. D. A. Robertson.
Surgeon Dentist.
GREENSBORO, N. C.

WILL spend the fourth week of each month at his office in Hillsboro.
Orders left with Charles M. Parks' will be promptly attended to. May 30 1y.

J. M. MURRIE, C. M. HUTCHINGS,
J. A. HERNDON.

Murrie, Hutchings & Co.
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
Groceries,
STAPLE DRY GOODS, FERTILIZERS, &c.
R. W. Lawson & Co's. old stand,
MAIN STREET,
DANVILLE, VIRGINIA.
Oct 4 1y.

THE
The North Carolina Home INSURANCE CO.
OF
RALEIGH, N. C.
Insures Dwellings, Stores, Merchandise
AND
All Classes of Insurable Property,
AGAINST
Loss or Damage by Fire, on the most Favorable Terms.

ITS Stockholders are gentlemen interested in building up North Carolina Institutions, and among them are many of the prominent business and financial men of the State.

All Losses Promptly Adjusted and Paid.

This Company has, already, during the three years of its existence, paid a large amount of Losses, yet its assets are steadily increasing.

It appeals with confidence to the Insurers of property in North Carolina.

Encourage Home Institutions.

R. H. BATTLE, Jr., President.
C. B. ROOT, Vice President.
SEATON GALES, Sec'y.
P. COWPER, Supervisor.
HAMILTON & GRAHAM, Local Agents,
dec. 12 12m. Hillsboro, N. C

Brewster's
COTTON KING
COOK STOVE.
CALL ON
J. C. BREWSTER,
And examine his Stock of
CARPENTER'S TOOLS,
Paints, Oils,
Varnish, Glass and Putty,
Locks and Hinges,
Iron, Nails and Bolts,
Hardware.
HORSE AND MULE SHOES,
Tinware, Crockery, Glassware & Lamps,
CUTLERY OF ALL KINDS,
GUNS, PISTOLS.
The above Goods will be sold cheap for CASH. My expenses are less than if on Main St., and consequently I can afford to sell
HARDWARE, STOVES, &c.
lower than elsewhere.
J. C. BREWSTER.
4 & 6 Hargett St.,
march 28. Raleigh, N. C.

JAMES M. ALEXANDER,
Attorney at Law,
Chapel Hill, N. C.
WILL practice in the Courts of Orange and adjacent Counties.
Special attention given to the Collection of Claims. [May 2 6m

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HOUSE AND LOT
FOR SALE.
IN the Town of
HILLSBORO, N. C.
KNOWN AS
T. J. GATTIS LOT.
Lot containing two acres, well watered; House with 9 Rooms, two story, in good repair.
For terms apply to
JAMES R. GATTIS.
may 16. 1m. Hillsboro, N. C.

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10 a $25 a day sure made by Agents selling our Chromos, Crayons and Reward Motto, Scripture Text, Transparent, Picture and Chromo Cards. 100 sample, worth $1, sent postpaid for 75c. Illustrated Catalogue free. J. H. BUFFORD'S SONS, Established 1830. BOSTON.

REMEMBER **BLACKWELLS' DURHAM WAREHOUSE** is the place to SELL your **TOBACCO.**

The Hillsborough Recorder.

WEDNESDAY.....MAY 26 1877.

LOCAL DEPARTMENT.

Terms of the RECORDER for 1874.
For 1 year. $1·50.
" 6 months. 75.
Payments always in advance.
Job printing done neatly cheaply and promptly.

See fourth page both for Ads and interesting reading matter.

Last call; see ad. of Thomas Web b, administrator.

See ad. of Dr. D. A. Robertson, who though no longer a resident of Hillsboro, gives our citizens the benefit of his valuable services.

Hillsboro Military Academy.

See ad. of this School, the summer session of which begins on the 23rd of July. We commend it with great confidence to the public, since in all its changes, it has maintained the character of an institution of the first class. The testimonials appended to the circular, if any such were needed, would strengthen confidence in the Principals of the School. But they have earned for themselves a reputation they are able to maintain, and we hope to see the next session open upon them with added prosperity.

Frost.

There was a very visible frost on Friday morning. Since the thunder storm on Monday, the weather has been very cool with skies as clear and bright as October. The farmers regard it as favorable to wheat. Other things however, are thrown back.

Tobacco Planting.

The rain of last Monday, gave the first good "season" the planters have had to put out plants, and they made good use of it. The plants are superabundant, and have escaped all their usual accidents.

Mr. Rosemond has a full supply of nice fresh French candies, and having a sweet and discriminating tooth, we can commend their excellence.

The Presbyterian Cemetery has been put in good order under Mr. John Rosemond. All weeds, and the scions of the aspen which once possessed a great part of the grounds and which seemed to be ineradicable, have been extirpated, the walks cleaned out and their margins trimmed and the whole presents a far more creditable appearance, than when, two years ago it was given over to neglect.

We think the suggestion of Mr. Rosemond a good one that a flight of steps be put on each side of the wall near the gate for the convenience of ladies. The gate is often locked, and is besides heavy and hard to manage. We hope the town Commissioners will act on the suggestion.

Mr. Saml Hughes, Principal of the excellent and flourishing Male Academy at Cedar Grove, called on us on Saturday. We are glad to find him in most excellent health at the end of a long, laborious session; sporting a broken nose, it is true, the result of an accident. As he was returning sedately from church, instead of from an Irish Fair at the time of the mishap, he escapes all imputation of coming by his injury unlawfully. The truth is, that Mr. Hughes was painfully hurt a short time since while returning from Fairfield Church, his horse in a frolicksome mood throwing his head back suddenly and violently striking Mr. Hughes on the nose, and slightly fracturing that somewhat prominent feature of that gentleman.

A Drunken or Crazy Gymnast.

The idlers about the Court House square amused themselves on Friday in watching the feats of a vagrant foreign sailor who happened to be in town, and who offered himself to their sport. Leaning against the Court House, rest two long ladders, left there by the painters lately employed on the building. Up one of these, the fellow ascended to the height of twenty feet, when he lost his hold, and clutching convulsively by one hand, swung for one moment and then fell with a heavy thud to the ground.

The fall ought to have killed him, an for a long time he lay helpless. A benevolent Doctor examined him, but without ascertaining any serious injury. The Mayor was appealed to to take him in charge, and went on his errand of mercy. But meanwhile, the vagrant was on his feet again, and signalized his endurance and agility by ascending to the top of the tallest ladder with sailor like skill; and as he seemed so well able to take care of himself, all solicitude abated, and the lookers on were careless whether he broke his neck or not.

Effects entirely disproportional to causes are frequently induced by the simplest circumstances. A little pimple, indicative of the beginning of deterioration of the blood, will, by neglect of preventive means, develop into the loathsome Ulcer and sap health or probably destroy life. Dr. Bull's Blood Mixture prevents such catastrophes.

Rev. F. M. Jordan has had symptoms of paralysis, and been compelled to seek rest from his arduous labors.

Mr Andrew Mickle has been appointed postmaster at Chapel Hill. An excellent selection.

Tom Evans' Questions.

TO J. D. CAMERON—EDITOR. Col; how are you and the old paper getting along? And Tom Freeland is still with you? As faithful a standby as ever man had. He'll die in harness. Is old Mrs. Barton dead? Two things about that old woman that would do for pious reading. She was too proud to go to the poorhouse and lived in an open field under a sort of a cowshed instead, and again she was too honest to have a paper without paying for it and made four turns to town with a few "inguns" at one load, and what few eggs she could prevail on somebody's hen to lay, at others, until she paid up for six months subscription—and then took the paper. A tear to her memory. And is Fletch Parks still in Hillsboro? He's a good one. And Dave isn't married? Wonder. The girls were always sending him flowers. Please tell me—how is Mr Turner getting on and what is he doing? Goodness Gracious! Just to think! That night when they pulled him in the carriage from the depot, like horses, and nearly burnt a fellow up with turpentine balls, who was footing his way home, and thinking at every step it was all vanity, and that hosanna to-night meant no more than crucify to-morrow. And it does look now like vanity? Don't it, Col? As the girls would say, it do indeed. But tell me—how are the Misses Nash and Miss Kollock getting on with their female school? Ah, that's a school. True religion—lady-like graces—sound, thorough knowledge—all learnt there. But Colonel, wouldn't a little humbuggery bring in more scholars to that school? It does seem to me the times are enough blamefool for it. Well—Colonel—success to you. You are a gifted man. You worked hard as a Raleigh editor. Ta, ta.

Tom comes at us with such a multiplicity of questions about Hillsboro, as shows that his heart is here if his work is elsewhere. And we will gratify him by answering him *seriatim* in a way as satisfactory as the questions will admit of.

First for Tom Freeland, who deserves all Tom says of fidelity, his industry and his good nature. May he live with the Recorder as long as the Recorder lives, and it aims at nothing less than a hundred years.

Old Mrs. Barton is still alive, we learn, but do not know whether she leads her independent gypsy life now or not. But you may spare your tears Tom, for she still lives to bless you for your kind memory of her.

Fletcher Parks is still here, and Dave,—well if you could hear one of his laughs, you would think his heart was as light, and his favor with the girls as high as in days of yore. But as for marrying, we don't think he intends to make any one girl happy at the expense of the enmity of all the rest.

As for Mr. Turner, we will pass that question by, as we do not interest ourselves in his affairs, and have no philosophical reflections to make on his varied fortunes.

But as to the School, we might say more in answer to that question than we have the space for. It is all that you claim for it, Tom; the best School in many regards we know of, and deserving a much larger patronage than it has. But we are glad to say it is doing very well, and that, without the use of humbuggery. The excellent Principals are too high toned and too honest to make professions they are not solestrictly to carry out.

This answers you, Tom, and the Recorder will keep you posted on current matters. Thank you for your kindly sentiments. The same to you. Bye-bye.

County Finances.

As we have before said, the county of Orange is out of debt owing to the good management and economy of the County Commissioners. And as a first fruits, the county taxes have been reduced. The Commissioners made a mistake in enacting the Privilege tax, which they were authorized to levy as well as the State. But they had no need of an additional revenue, and they have either rescinded, or will rescind, the order made for its collection.

While the financial condition of the county is so satisfactory the people are interested in knowing the details of management. They wish to know the subjects and objects of county expenditures. They wish to know how money goes that is collected out of their hard earnings. They do not distrust the Commissioners, and yet they claim to know the disposition of their funds. True, they can get it by application to the county Treasurer, or to the Board. But this is impracticable for most. They would like to be gratified with a published statement which they have not had in a long time. The county is well able now to bear the expense of such publication, which may have the effect of checking abuses, or encouraging them to liberality in much needed public improvements by demonstrating the ability of the county to carry them out.

THE VANCE PORTRAIT.

We have a few copies of a very fine lithographic portrait of the Governor for sale at the RECORDER Office.

PRICE FIFTY CENTS *CASH.*

The likeness is a most excellent one, and the lithograph is really a fine work of art, and, framed, will make a fine parlor ornament which every friend of old ZEB. should make haste to get.

Come and get one before they are all gone.

A Disappointed Subscriber.

One of our patrons stopped his paper the other day, because our warnings and predictions in regard to the breadstuff market were realized. He punished us because of our foresight. He punished us upon the plea that timely warning was hostility to the farmer. He punished us under the idea that the course of the RECORDER had turned back the tide of speculation, and brought back the wild current into its natural channel. Would that we could claim that mighty influence for the RECORDER, that would make the grain and flour kings of Chicago and New York tremble in their boots, and bring the autocrats of Mincing Lane in humble submission to its feet.

But the RECORDER claims no such potency. Its sphere is a very humble one. It claims no such power. It argues from facts and from principles, and if its conclusions are correct, it can claim nothing more than merit for sagacity and claim no responsibility for what is inevitable.

We did caution the public against extravagant expectations in regard to the continued advance in grain and flour. We knew it was impossible that they should keep up. We knew that it was a premature speculative movement without real present cause. If those who had flour to sell had been wise, they would not have held on against reason. Particularly would have been wise not to have entered too freely the arena of speculation. We think our late subscriber is one of those who are disappointed because we proved to be correct in our judgment. He held on, probably, a little too long with the expectation that flour would go a little higher, and now has his flour to sell on a falling market.

We think our late subscriber has read the RECORDER to little advantage if he construes its course into hostility to the farmer. We are sure, few share his opinion. But of this all may be assured, that the RECORDER, with due deference to public opinion, will always speak for what we regard as the true interests of the people, after reflection and observation shall have satisfied us of the soundness of our judgment.

Edinburg Review.

The number for April, the republication of the Leonard Scott Publishing Co, is to hand.

The following are the contents:

The House of Fortescue.
Jebb's Attic Orators.
Wallace's Russia.
Tennyson's "Queen Mary" and 'Harold.'
Life and letters of Charles Kingsley.
Native Policy in South Africa.
Brigandage in Sicily.
Samarow's Cross and Sword.
Wellington and Genlz on Eastern Affairs.

And they are all of that finished, scholarly character for which this Review has always been conspicuous. The article on Wallace's "Russia" treats mainly on the domestic and social relations of the people, yet much may be gathered of the character of the nation now embarked in gigantic warfare. The article on "Brigandage in Sicily" is a startling revelation of a condition of society believed to have become extinct with the departure of the dark ages, but existing in this 19th century with a savageness and murderous ferocity, relieved only by that fanciful romance which fashion once, and imagination now, throws around the bandit.

The other articles we have not yet read. The series of publications is invaluable to the educated man, especially now, and we hope will fall into many hands. See the advertisement elsewhere.

STATE NEWS.

The Raleigh *News* says: By the laws of 1876-'77, chapter 241, the law in regard to the mode of issuing summons has been materially modified. Copies of the summons are not required, summons being served by reading the original to the defendants. Seals are not required on summons except where they are sent out of the county. In cases of attachment publication of summons and mailing of summons and complaint are dispensed with; only publication of the name and purpose of action are required. The above changes will cut down the fees of Superior Court clerks very materially.

The Concord *Sun* says: Capt. Chas McDonald has a tame 20 lb; trout, in his fish pond, which answers to his call and follows him around the pond at his bidding. It is the wonder of the day and many take little evening strolls to McDonald's fish pond to see the big fish.

The Mount Airy *Watchman* says: We last week heard of a very unusual incident in real life in this county. It was the meeting of a brother and sister, he being thirty-five years old and she being thirty-one, the first time in their lives. What makes it stranger still is that he was born and raised in the adjoining county of Stokes, while his sister was born and raised in this county. There was no obstacle to their meeting, and the only reason why they did not was the course of events.

The Goldsboro *Messenger* says a colored boy, named Pat. Atkinson, about 16 years old, was killed by lightning on the farm of Mr. Jas. H. Hastings, known as the old Ed. Sasser place, in Fork township, Wayne county, last Monday evening.

The *Patriot* says it is rumored in Greensboro that the Western Railroad (Fayetteville) has gained its suit instituted by Baine, for bonds under mortgage made under the presidency of A. J. Jones.

GOOD ADVICE.

Now is the time of year for Pneumonia, Lung Fever, &c. Every family should have a bottle of BOSCHEE'S GERMAN SYRUP. Don't allow for one moment *that* Cough to take hold of your child, your family or yourself. Consumption, Asthma, Pneumonia, Croup, Hemorrhages, and other fatal diseases may set in. Although it is true GERMAN SYRUP is curing thousands of these dreaded disease, yet it is much better to have it at hand when three doses will cure you. One Bottle will last your whole family a winter and keep you safe from danger. If you are consumptive, do not rest until you have tried this remedy. Sample Bottles 10 cents. Regular size 75 cents. Sold by your Druggist, Dr. O. Hooker Hillsboro, and Stephen A. White. Mebanesville.

A Wonder-Working Remedy.

No remedial agent has ever been offered to the sick and debilitated at all comparable to Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, in cases of remittent and intermittent fevers, constipation, nervous ailments, rheumatism and disorders involving constitutional weakness or physical decay. It literally 'works wonders.' The botanic ingredients which its spirituous basis holds in solution, act like a charm upon the stomach, and through the stomach upon the brain, liver, bowels and nervous system. There is nothing in its composition that is not salubrious. It contains some of the most potent tonics of the vegetable kingdom and the juices of the best aperient and anti-bilious roots and herbs, combined with a perfectly pure stimulating element. The Bitters are peculiarly adapted to those engaged in exhausting or unhealthy occupations, as by its use strength is sustained and the ability of the system to resist atmospheric and other influences prejudicial to health largely increased.

DUPONCO'S GOLDEN PERIODICAL PILLS are the surest and safest remedy for ladies in delicate health. 6 m.

POST-OFFICE HOURS.

The Office will be open from 8 a m till 5.30 p m daily except on Sundays, when it will be opened one hour after the arrival of both the mail trains.

H. H. STRAYHORN P. M.

MARRIED.

In this county on the 23rd inst, by the Rev. Mr. Morrow, Mr. J. W. Hooker of this place, to Miss Lizzie, daughter of Mr. George White of Hawfields.

DIED.

On the 20th inst, at the residence of Mr. A. Toler, Mr. O. B Turner aged 29 years, 5 months and 19 days, leaving a wife and infant child and a large circle of relatives and friends to mourn an irreparable loss. Mr. Turner died not without the hope of a blissful immortality. He had been a consistent member of the Methodist Church for twelve years, and carried out his profession by his works. He was one of the stewards of the church at Walnut Grove.

TOBACCO MARKETS.

REAMS' WAREHOUSE.

DURHAM, N. C. May 26.

Lugs —Dark	4	to 5
Red,	5	to 7
Bright Lugs —Com.	6½	to 8
Medium,	8	to 10
Good,	11	to 15
Fancy,	16	to 20
Red Leaf —Com. dark,	5	to 6½
Good,	7	to 8
Fine,	8	to 10
Bright Wrap.—Com.	10	to 14
Medium,	15	to 18
Fine,	25	to 40
Extra,	50	to 70

Good brights in good order sell well. I think prices will be better when the order is improved.

DANVILLE, VA. May 26th.

Lugs.—New Com.	4.00	to 5.00
" Good.	5.00	to 6.00
Common Bright,	8.00	to 10.00
Good.	10.00	to 12.00
Leaf.—Common,	6.00	to 8.00
Good,	10.00	to 12.00
Common Bright,	15.00	to 20.00
Good,	25.00	to 40.00
Old Wrap. com.	15.00	to 20.00
" " Good,	25.00	to 30.00
" " Fine,	35.00	to 40.00
" " Extra,	45.00	to 60.00

HILLSBORO MILITARY ACADEMY.

HILLSBORO, N. C.

THE FALL SESSION of this CLASSICAL & MATHEMATICAL SCHOOL, Commences July 23rd 1877.

For circulars apply to the Principals.

HAMILTON & MORSON.

May 30. tf.

LAST CALL.

THE undersigned as Administrator of Col. C. C. TEW, dec'd.; also of Mr. DENNIS HEARTT, dec'd.; also of Col. C. M. LATIMER, deceased; hereby gives this

LAST NOTICE

to all persons who may be still indebted to either of said estates, to call upon J. W. NORWOOD, his Agent, and make immediate payment to him.

THOMAS WEBB,
May 25th '77. Administrator.

BROWN & CO.,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

Farmer's Hall, *Hillsboro, N. C.*

April 18 1877.

DON'T BUY YOUR DRY GOODS until you have examined our Stock, as we offer

GREATER INDUCEMENTS

to purchasers than ever before. We have a LARGE STOCK, nearly all of which was purchased since the great decline in prices, and we give our customers the advantage of the hundreds of bargains which we became the possessors of. We now offer

Handsome Striped Silks at 75c, 80c, 85c. 90c, and $1, well worth $1, 1,10, 1,15 and $1,25;
Good Black silks from 85c. up to $3 per yard—all very cheap—but we call special attention to our $1 LAS at $1, 1,25 1,50 and $2 per yard;
Colored silks in endless variety, from 1 to $2 per yard;
Good Double-Wid h Alpaces at 25 worth 35c. at 30 worth 40c, at 35 worth 45c. at 40 worth 50c at 45 worth 60c, at 50 worth 65c—also finer qualities as cheap in proportion;
Domestic Ginghams at 8½c, per yard worth 12½c. at 10c. worth 16½c.;
Wash Poplins at 8½, worth 12½. at 10c. worth 15c, at 12½, worth 16½c. at 16½c. worth 20;
Printed Delaine at 8½c. per yard worth 20c;
Printed Percales at 12½c, per yard worth 25c—these are the finest goods manufactured;
Printed Cambries at 8½c. per yard worth 12½c;
Cheviot Shirtings at 8½, 12½ 15, 16½, 20, and 25c. per yard—all much below regular prices;
Real Georgia Nankeen, ten yards in a piece, for 75c. worth $1,25;
Black Cachemires. Delaines. Bombazines, Australian Crepe. Henrietta Cloths and other DRESS GOODS for mourning;
Satin Striped Muslins at 16⅔c. per yard worth 25c;
Checked Muslins, handsome styles, for wrappers and aprons, at 25c, worth 37½c, per yard;
Victoria Lawns at 12½, 15, 16⅔, 20 and 25c., worth from 5 to 10c. per yard more;
Swiss Muslins from 10 to 50c. per yard—the cheapest ever offered;
Handsome Styles of Piques at 16⅔c. per yard worth 25c.;
Lace Striped Muslins, in great variety, at the lowest prices ever known;
Honeycomb Quilts, extra large size at 85c. worth $1,25;
Marseilles Quilts at $3 and $5 worth $5 and $8;
Linen Crumb-Cloths, three yards by two and a half yards, at $3 worth $5 and four yards by three yards at $4,75 worth $7;
Turkey Red Table Damask at 75c. worth $1, at $1 worth 1,25 worth 1,75;
Nottingham Curtain Laces at 16⅔, 20, 25, 30c., and up to $1 per yard—all much lower than ever offered;
Curtain Muslins, one and a quarter yards wide, at 25 worth 35c, at 30 worth 40c. and 35 worth 50c;
Cotton Cloaking for children's wear at 30c. some of which is worth $1 per yard;
Unbleached Knitting Cotton, three, four and five strands, at 30c. per pound;
Bleached Knitting Cotton, superior quality, large balls, all Nos. from 6 to 24 at 35c. per pound;
Carpet Warp in all colors, the best manufactured, at 1,75 for a bundle of five pounds;
Cotton Yarns, all Nos. from 4 to 12, at $1,10 for a bundle of five pounds;
Gilt Band Window Shades at $2 a pair, with fixtures complete.
French Wove Corsets at 50c. worth 75c, at 75c., worth $1, at 1 worth $1,25;
Parasols and Umbrellas direct from the manufacturers at lower prices than ever;
Hamburgh Edgings—20,000 yards purchased at the large auction sales. In these goods we offer extra inducements;
Edging from 4c. to $4,50 per yard;
Real Thread Bobbin Edging at 25c. for a piece of 18 yards, worth 50c. per yard;
Sewing Machine Oil at 10c. per bottle, usually sold at 25c.;
Machine Needles for all of the leading sewing machines at 40 and 50c. per dozen, sent by mail postage paid;
ONE DOLLAR will purchase a SHIRT manufactured of genuine Wamsutta cotton and pure Irish Linen—has only to be laundried before wearing. These shirts are equal to shirts of northern manufacture usually sold at $2,50 when laundried.

We have also 1,000 other special bargains, and in conclusion will state that we keep the largest, best assorted, and cheapest stock of

Dry Goods. Fancy Goods, and Notions

in this State—all of which we sell at very low prices for Cash. We have but one price to all, so a child can purchase as low as an adult, and those who are not judges can buy a cheap as an expert. With these advantages to purchasers we trust to receive a liberal share of their patronage. Orders will receive prompt attention: goods sent by express, mail, or otherwise as directed, upon the receipt of the money or its equivalent. In ordering goods by mail enclose the amount necessary for postage, which is 1c. per ounce.

LEVY BROTHERS',
1017 and 1019 Main street,
RICHMOND, VA.

May 16.

CALL AT THE

DURHAM

HARDWARE STORE,

AND

SECURE BARGAINS!!

HAVING secured a FIRST CLASS TIN & SHEET IRON WORKMAN, I am now prepared to do all kinds of work in that line at the following low prices:

Tobacco Shapes, all sizes, 1 XX, or 2 cross Tin, 40 cents each.
Tin Roofing 8 cents per square foot.
Guttering 16 2 8 cents running foot.
Flue Sheet Iron in bundles 6 cts per lb.
Flue Sheet Iron Pipe 8 cents per lb.
Old North State Cooking Stove No. 10, $10; 9, $30; 8, $26; 7, $23; 6, $18, complete, with 30 pieces Furniture, and every STOVE warranted to give entire satisfaction

I am sole agent for PRATT'S ASTRAL OIL, will burn in any lamp, and is absolutely safe. LAMPS, CHIMNEYS, WICKS and a full line of

At **Hardware**

C. A. Hart's,

may 23. Main Street, Durham, N. C.

H. MAHLER,

MANUFACTURER AND DEALER IN ALL KINDS OF

Gold and Silver Ware,

MASONIC JEWELS,
HAIR JEWELRY,
WATCHES, CLOCKS, &c.

Watch Repairing and Engraving promptly executed.
Seals, etc., made to order.
RALEIGH, N. C.
March 28. Opposite the Market Place.

FARM IMPLEMENTS.

Farm and Road Wagons.

FARMERS FRIEND PLOWS.

OLIVERS CHILLED PLOWS.

YOUNG AMERICA

Corn & Cob Mills,

Indispensible to every feeder of Stock.

METAL LINED
CUCUMBER WOOD PUMPS.

PATENT WELL FIXTURES.

The Celebrated
HORIZONTAL CHURN.

Circulars and Price lists of this Churn sent to any address.

Magic Cockle Screens,

The only implement which will take the Partridge Pea, and Cockle out of Wheat.

Smith's Patent Straw Cutters,

Plow Castings.

For all the leading Plows, in use. Smooth, tough, and well fitting.

Liberal Terms &c. to the Trade.

Catalogues promptly mailed.

TOBACCO FACTORY FIXTURES.

We make Tobacco Shapes, Billets, Bands, Tins, Plates &c. &c., in the best manner and fully warrant all our work.

Correspondence solicited, and estimates for work promptly furnished.

H. M. SMITH & CO.
P. O. Box 8 Richmond, Va.
Nov. 22,

THE

VIRGINIA PROTECTION LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,

RICHMOND VIRGINIA.

Presents a Plan by which the Benefits of Life Insurance may be secured at about One-Third the Usual Cost.

Thirteen Cents invested each day will secure to your family $5.000.

PAID UP CAPITAL, $50.000.
AUTHORIZED CAPITAL, 200.000.

J N WILKINSON, President.
RICHARD IRBY, Vice-President.
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J W LOCKWOOD, Auditor.
C W P BROCK, M D Medical Adviser.

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October 9th 76 1y.

Mrs. Mattie Taylor,

MILLINER AND DRESS MAKER,

At the house formerly occupied by J. R. Gattis.

IS now receiving her

SPRING SUPPLY OF

MILLENERY

Fancy Goods and Notions.

TERMS CASH, at the lowest possible rates.

She is receiving weekly the latest novelties in Millenery &c., from the best houses, and guarantees that her work and her GOODS will come up to the highest recognized standards of taste.

Be sure to call on her before making orders elsewhere. April 4th.

John H. Tyler & Co.,

Successors to
MITCHELL AND TYLER.
1005 Main Street,
RICHMOND, VA.

Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, Silverware, Plated Ware.

GOLD AND SILVER SPECTACLES.

WATCHES REPAIRED in the best manner.

HAIR JEWELRY MADE TO ORDER.

☞ Prompt attention paid to Orders by mail or otherwise. Oct 5 74 1y.

A. W. GRAHAM,

Attorney at Law.

HILLSBORO, N. C.

PRACTICES in the counties of Orange, Alamance, Person, Chatham and Granville. Claims collected in any part of the State.

Hillsborough Recorder.

WEDNESDAY ....MAY 30, 1877.

THE RECODRER.

IS PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY, BY

J. D. CAMERON.

At $1 50 per annum, or 75c. for six months—in variably in advance.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

Advertisements conspicuously inserted at $1 a square for the first insertion and 50 cents a square for each additional week. Ten lines or less make a square.

TERMS BY SPECIAL CONTRACT:

1 square 3 months $5—6 months $9—12 months $15
2 " 3 " $10—6 " $18—12 " $25
" ¼ " $12—6 " $21—12 " $30
Half column 3 months $10—6 mo. $15—12 mo. $25
One column 3 months $20—6 mo. $30—12 mo. $100

IMPROVING INDIAN CORN.

Quite likely every one knows that the dust, or pollen borne on top of the stalk, fertilizes the ovaries of the young ear. A single silky thread runs down to each rudimentary kernel. I have before me, two ears of pop corn, which grew in the vicinity of some sweet corn. A few of the kernels are well indented at the end. They are soft and somewhat sweet, much resembling sweet corn. This is the result of a cross, shown the first year in the grain of fruit. It is a very common occurrence, familiar to almost every farmer. The pollen is the male element of the corn; the silk and rudimentary kernels, is the female. Our breeders of fine stock are careful in the selection of the males, as well as of the females. They believe in good pedigrees. What do we think of a man who selects the best calves pigs and lambs, from the best mothers, paying no attention, whatever, to the selection of good male parents? He is unwise and behind the times.

This is just what our very best farmers are now doing with all their seeds and plants. They select, from a field of corn, the largest and fairest ears. In our fields there are usually large numbers of slender stalks, bearing no ears or very small ones. These stalks have tassels. They scatter pollen, are very apt to scatter some on the ears of the best stalks, which we may save for seed. The different kernels on the same ear may have twenty or more different male parents, some from good stalks and some from poor. Now, theory and analogy, at least, tell us if we wish to improve our corn to the greatest extent, we must pay some attention to the pollen used. Then, a much better way to get good corn, would be to plant a piece by itself, on good soil, giving the plants each plenty of room and good culture. Before shedding pollen cut out entirely, or remove the tassels of all the poorest stalks. In this way, we should not only select seeds from good females, but also from those fertilized by good males. By carrying out this plan for a series of years, we should, most likely, get better ears and fewer nubbins. The size and quality would be more uniformly good. Popular opinion, in many parts of the country, favors a change of seeds from one farm, or from one country or State, to another. To improve or infuse new vigor into varieties, or races I should more properly call them, I propose, in case of Indian corn and some other plants, to get seeds from two places, remote from each other, where they have grown steadily for many years. These seeds I intend to plant near each other, that they may be mixed. I have just seen, for the first time, a review of Mr Darwin's new work in the Gardener's Chronicle, in which is found the same idea. "The advantages of cross-fertilization depend on the ancestors of the parent plants having been exposed to different conditions, or from their having been intercrossed with individuals thus exposed. The two stalks would then intercross with a thorough blending of their whole organization, and with no loss of purity to the variety, and this would yield far more favorable results than a mere exchange of seeds."

The good results of such crossing will last for several years, though most apparent the first year. The changing of seed from one kind of soil to another, sometimes seems to be of great advantage, but just the rules of laws which govern this change, have not been discovered.

In a recent number of the Gardener, (Jan. 6th,) are given several tables taken from Darwin's work, showing, with numerous plants, a remarkable advantage in favor of intercrossing stock raised for some years in different localities.—Prof W. J. Beal, in *Scientific Farmer*.

GAPES IN YOUNG FOWLS.

In a recent conversation with an experienced chicken grower, he informed us that he had been very successful in conquering gapes in young fowls by the application of air-slaked lime. As soon as a manifestation appears, he confines his chickens in a box, one at a time, sufficiently large to contain the bird, and places a coarse of cotton or linen cloth over the top. Upon the top of this he places the pulverized lime, and taps the screen sufficiently to cause the lime to fall through. This lime dust the fowl inhales, causing it to sneeze, and in a short time the cause of the gapes is thrown out in the form of a slimy mass or masses of worms, which had accumulated in the windpipe and smaller air vessels. This remedy he considers superior to any he has ever tried, and he seldom fails to effect a perfect cure. He has abjured all those mechanical means by which it is attempted to dislodge the Encospans with instruments made of whalebone, hog's bristles, of fine wire, alleging that people are quite as certain to push the gape worms further down the throat of the fowls as to draw them out.—Lancaster *Farmer*.

SWEET POTATOES.

Put out "slips" as fast as they come, and make them come rapidly, if the weather is dry, by watering the beds copiously. Those set out early are surest of making large tubers; but they ought to be consumed in fall or early winter—they will not "keep" as well as those from later settings out. The usural plan of putting out slips just after a rain and packing the dirt around the plants is not a good one. Just before a rain is the best time, but, as one cannot risk its coming, it is well to wait until the earth is sufficiently dry not to get hard from working it. Dip the slips in a groot of clay or clay and dung, press the dirt to the roots, and fill in lightly around the stem, and there will be no difficulty.—They are readily set out dry weather by following the above plan, with the addition of pouring a gill of water into each hill before the loose dirt is thrown around the stem. Always set out in the latter half of the afternoon.

BILLET—DRILL CORN.

This is the favorite month for sowing millet. Frost is over and the warm weather forces it forward rapidly, making it get a start of grass and weeds. It is a very good time also to sow corn for fodder. Opinion seems to be drifting in favor of not sowing it too thick, letting the stalks bear nubbins and cutting when the grain is passing into "dough." With the aid of these crops no farmer is justified in being short of an abundant supply of long forage.

PEAS.

It is well to plant a portion of the pea crop now. Let it be an early variety, that will mature and be ready for gathering by the 1st of August. There is comparative leisure then and good dry weather—hence, good sound seed. We are in the habit of gathering such as we need for seed purposes at that time, putting them away in the hull, in barrels; they will thus keep well until planting time.

As a reason why American farmers ought to be contented, the *Agriculturist* gives this account of the farmer in England: "He does not own his land, except in very rare instances, and is obliged not only to pay a yearly rental of $20 to $25 per acre, but, to keep the hardly worked land in good condition, is forced to employ a working capital of at least $60 an acre, to be expended in artificial fertilizers. He is prohibited by law from killing wild animals, such as rabbits, hares, foxes, partridges and pigeons, while his cats and dogs are killed by his landlord's gamekeeper, lest they might injure the game. This game feeds on his crop, and he must submit to see his fields sometimes ravaged by them. He is obliged to raise such crops as his landlord considers best for the land. He is bound to all these requirements by an exacting lease, which makes him a species of serf to his landlord."

THIS PAPER IS ON FILE WITH

GEO. P. ROWELL & CO'S NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING BUREAU 41 PARK ROW, N.Y.

Where Advertising Contracts can be made.

TARRANT'S SELTZER APERIENT

THE HEALTHIEST of us are liable to obstructions in the bowels. Don't neglect them. It is not necessary to outrage the palate with nauseous drugs in such cases. The most effective laxative known is TARRANT'S EFFERVESCENT SELTZER APERIENT, and it is also the most agreeable. Its operation is soothing, cooling, painless. Sold by all druggists.

$66 a week in your own town. Terms and $5 outfit free. H. HALLETT & CO., Portland Maine.

$55 to $77 A Week to Agents. $10 OUTFIT FREE. P. O. VICKERY, Augusta, Maine.

GEORGE PAGE & CO. No. 6 N. SCHROEDER ST., BALTIMORE, MD.

Patent Portable & Stationary Engines Patent Circular Saw Mills, Gang, Muley & Sash Mills, Grist & Flour Mills, Water Wheels, Shingle, Barrel & Woodworking Machinery, Vanic Emery Wheels and Grinders, Saws, Mill Supplies, &c., &c. SEND FOR CATALOGUE & PRICES.

$12 a day at home. Agents wanted. Outfit and terms free. TRUE & CO., Augusta, Maine.

THE BLACK HILLS.

By H. S. MAGUIRE, who has spent 12 years in this region. Latest accounts of Gold and Silver prospects, Agricultural and grazing resources, Climate, Hunting, Fishing, Indians and settlers' adventures with them, Mining and Wild Western life, the Waterfalls, Boiling Geysers, noble Scenery, immense Gorges, etc. With 27 fine illustrations, and new map. Price ONLY 10 CENTS. Sold by all Newsdealers, or sent post-paid for 12 cts by DONNELLEY, LOYD & Co., Publishers, Chicago, Ill.

25 EXTRA FINE MIXED CARDS, with name 10 cents, post-paid. L. JONES & Co Nassau, N. Y.

$5 to $20 per day at home. Sample worth $5 free. STINSON & CO., Portland, Me.

The Maryland Eye and Ear Institute.

No. 66 North Charles St., Baltimore.

Incorporated April 9, 1869. President, Hon. J. W. Dobbin, Judge Superior Court.

The above Institution offers all the comforts of a home to patients suffering with eye or ear diseases, skilful nurses are in attendance, and as the surgeon in charge resides in the house with the family, patients are seen by him several times during the day. For further information apply to the surgeon in charge.

DR. GEORGE BULLING.

HEED THE Words of Advice,

RESPECTFULLY offered by WM. H. TUTT, M.D., for many years Demonstrator of Anatomy in the Medical College of Georgia. Thirty years' experience in the practice of medicine, together with fifteen years' test of Tutt's Pills, and the thousands of testimonials given of their efficacy, warrant me in saying that they will positively cure all diseases that result from a diseased liver. They are not recommended for all the ills that afflict humanity, but for Dyspepsia, Jaundice, Constipation, Piles, Skin Diseases, Bilious Colic, Rheumatism, Palpitation of the Heart, Kidney Affections, Female Complaints, &c., all of which result from a derangement of the Liver, no medicine has ever proven so successful as

TUTT'S VEGETABLE LIVER PILLS.

TUTT'S PILLS CURE SICK HEADACHE.

TUTT'S PILLS REQUIRE NO CHANGE OF DIET.

TUTT'S PILLS ARE PURELY VEGETABLE.

TUTT'S PILLS NEVER GRIPE OR NAUSEATE.

THE DEMAND FOR TUTT'S PILLS is not confined to this country, but extends to all parts of the world.

A CLEAR HEAD, elastic limbs, good digestion, sound sleep, buoyant spirits, fine appetite, are some of the results of the use of TUTT'S PILLS.

AS A FAMILY MEDICINE TUTT'S PILLS ARE THE BEST—PERFECTLY HARMLESS.

SOLD EVERYWHERE. PRICE, TWENTY-FIVE CTS.

PRINCIPAL OFFICE 35 MURRAY STREET, NEW YORK.

DR. TUTT'S EXPECTORANT.

This unrivaled preparation has performed some of the most astonishing cures that are recorded in the annals of history. Patients suffering for years from the various diseases of the Lungs, after trying different remedies, spending thousands of dollars in traveling and doctoring, have, by the use of a few bottles, *entirely recovered their health.*

"WON'T GO TO FLORIDA."

New York, August 30, 1872.

DR. TUTT:

Dear Sir—When in Albion, last winter, I used your Expectorant for my cough, and realized more benefit from it than anything I ever took. I am so well that I will not go to Florida next winter as I intended. Send me one dozen bottles, by express, for some friends. ALFRED CUSHING, 139 West Thirty-first Street.

Boston, January 11, 1874.

This certifies that I have recommended the use of Dr. Tutt's Expectorant for diseases of the lungs for the past two years, and to my knowledge many bottles have been used by my patients with the happiest results. In two cases where it was thought confirmed consumption had taken place the Expectorant effected a cure. R. H. SPRAGUE, M.D.

"We can not speak too highly of Dr. Tutt's Expectorant, and for the sake of suffering humanity hope it may become more generally known."—CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE.

Sold by Druggists. Price $1.00

THE SUN.

1877. NEW YORK. 1877.

The different editions of THE SUN during the next year will be the same as during the year that has just passed. The daily edition will on week days be a sheet of four pages, and on Sundays a sheet of eight pages, or 28 broad columns; while the weekly edition will be a sheet of eight pages of the same dimensions and character that are already familiar to our friends.

THE SUN will continue to be the strenuous advocate of reform and retrenchment, and of the substitution of statesmanship, wisdom, and integrity for hollow pretence imbecility, and fraud in the administration of public affairs. It will contend for the government of the people by the people and for the people, as opposed to government by frauds in the ballot-box and in the counting of votes, enforced by military violence. It will endeavor to supply its readers—a body now not far from a million of souls—with the most careful, complete, and trustworthy accounts of current events, and will employ for this purpose a numerous and carefully selected staff of reporters and correspondents. Its reports from Washington, especially, will be full, accurate, and fearless; and it will doubtless continue to deserve and enjoy the hatred of those who thrive by plundering the Treasury or by usurping what the law does not give them, while it will endeavor to merit the confidence of the public by defending the rights of the people against the encroachments of unjustified power.

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Condensed Time Table. In effect on and after Sunday, Dec. 10th, 1876.

GOING NORTH.

STATIONS.	MAIL.
Le. Charlotte	4.55 A. M.
" Air Line June'n	5.20 "
" Salisbury	7.35 "
" Greensboro	9.55 "
" Danville,	12.38 P. M.
" Burkeville,	5.55 "
Ar. at Richmond,	7.45 P. M

GOING SOUTH.

STATIONS.	MAIL.
Leave Richmond,	7.30 A. M.
" Burkville	10.08 "
" Dundee,	2.55 P. M.
" Danville	2.50 "
" Greensboro	5.40 "
" Salisbury,	8.15 "
" Air-Line Jn.	10.35 "
Ar. at Charlotte,	10.57 "

STATIONS.	GOING EAST. MAIL.	GOING WEST. MAIL.
Leave Greensboro'	10.05 a. m.	Arr. 5.25pm
" Co. Shops	11.21 P M	Lv 4.55 "
Arr. at Raleigh	2.44p m	Ar. 12.35p m
Arr. at Goldsboro'	5.15 "	Lve 10.10 am

NORTH WESTERN N. C. R. R.

SALEM BRANCH.

Leave Greensboro	5.30 p. m.
Arrive at Salem	8.00 a. m.
Leave Salem,	7.30 a. m.
Arrive at Greensboro,	9.55 "

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